ON THE ALTERNATION BETWEEN INFLECTIONAL CASE AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN ROMANIAN

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this paper is to examine the alternation between nominal expressions marked with morphological case (e. g. *fiul regelui* "the king's son") and certain prepositional phrases (e. g. *fiul de rege* "the royal son") in Romanian. We will show that the two types of constructions are alike insofar as they involve a relation which may either pertain to the lexical meaning of the head N or else be contextually triggered by the presence of the second argument. We will also observe that they differ regarding the nature of the second argument: a strong correlation can be shown to exist between syntactic categories (DPs vs. NPs), Case marking (morphological vs. prepositional) and semantic type (individuals vs. properties).

KEYWORDS

(inflectional/morpological) case, preposition(s), entity, property

1 Introduction

1.1 What is case?

Traditionally, *case* is a morphological notion that refers to an inflectional morpheme occurring on N(oun)s or on other constituents of the N(oun) P(hrase) / D(eterminer) P(hrase) (e.g., D, A(djectives), Quant(fiers), Num(erals)).

For instance, in English and French, the inflectional morpheme varies with the position of the (pro)noun in the sentence. As shown in the following examples, the pronoun is Nominative when preverbal (i.e. Subject) and it is Accusative when postverbal or postNominative (i.e. Direct Object):

(1) a. John loves Mary. (English)
b. **He**$_{\text{Nom}}$ loves **her**$_{\text{Acc}}$.
c. ***Her**$_{\text{Acc}}$ loves **he**$_{\text{Nom}}$.

(2) a. Jean regarde Marie. (French)
b. **Il**$_{\text{Nom}}$ **la**$_{\text{Acc}}$ regarde.
c. ***La**$_{\text{Acc}}$ regarde **il**$_{\text{Nom}}$.

On the contrary, in languages like Russian, the inflectional morpheme attaches to all NPs / DPs (and their constituents) in the sentence (apud Matushansky (2007)):

(3) **Eta talantlivaja studentka** znaet **dvux lingvistov**. (Russian)
this$_{\text{Nom}}$ talented$_{\text{Nom}}$ student$_{\text{Nom}}$ knows two$_{\text{Acc}}$ linguists$_{\text{Acc}}$
This talented student knows two linguists.

Within formal grammars – more precisely, in GB (Chomsky (1981), Vergnaud (1985), Rouveret (1987), Haegeman (1991) or in MP (Chomsky (1995, 2000)) models –, *case* is a

more specific notion that refers to a theory dealing with the assignation of the so-called *abstract case*.

Abstract case is a (syntactic) property of nominal expressions that reflects their relation with a Specifier or with some Head. Abstract case may (or may not) have a morphological (i. e. inflectional) realization.

In other words, *morphological case* is an overt realisation of abstract case. The following examples from Latin illustrate this possibility:

(4) a. **Pater filium** amat. (Latin)
father$_{Nom}$ son$_{Acc}$ loves
The father loves his son.
b. **Patrem filius** amat.
father$_{Acc}$ son$_{Nom}$ loves
The son loves his father.

1. 2 A few remarks about case in Romanian

Romanian is a Romance language which partially inherits morphological cases from Latin, namely the Dative case and the Genitive case which are homonymous.

Dative is assigned in verbal constructions (5), while Genitive is assigned in nominal constructions (6):

(5) am dat (cărți) **regelui** (Dative)
have give$_{PastPart}$ books king-the$_{Dat}$
I gave (some books) to the king.
(6) cărțile **regelui** (Genitive)
books-the king-the$_{Gen}$
The king's books.

The difference between Dative and Genitive is visible when substituting by a (personal / possessive) pronoun as in the examples below:

(7) i-am dat (cărți) **lui** / ***sale** (Dative)
him$_{CL}$-have give$_{PastPart}$ (books) he$_{Dat}$ / he$_{Gen}$
I gave him (some books).
(8) cărțile **lui** / **sale** (Genitive)
books-the he$_{Gen}$ / he$_{Gen}$
His books.

Nominative and Accusative are also homonymous, but – unlike Dative and / or Genitive – they do not have a morphologically marked form (see (9) – (10) below), with the exception of certain forms of the personal pronouns in Accusative. The latter situation is illustrated in (11):

(9) **Studentul** vizitează **profesorul**. (Nominative)
Student-the$_{Nom}$ visits professor-the$_{Acc}$
The student is visiting the teacher.
(10) **Profesorul** vizitează **studentul**. (Accusative)
professor-the$_{Nom}$ visits student-the$_{Acc}$
The teacher is visiting the student.

(11) a. **Tu** / ***tine** vii la conferință. (Nominative)
you$_{Nom}$ you$_{Acc}$ come to conference
You are coming to the conference.
b. Vin la conferință cu **tine** / ***tu**. (Accusative)
come to conference with you$_{Acc}$ you$_{Nom}$
I am coming to the conference with you.

In what follows, this paper focuses exclusively on the analysis of Dative and Genitive.

1.3 The puzzle

Among its morphological case paradigm, Romanian displays a remarkable alternation between nominal expressions marked for Dative or Genitive and P(prepositional) P(hrase)s headed by one of the functional prepositions *a*, *de* or *la*.

This phenomenon appears systematically in the case of Genitive which alternates with PPs headed by the preposition *de*. This can be seen in the following examples:

(12) a. aceasta este camera oaspeți**lor** de la nunta Mariei (Genitive)
this is room-the guests-the$_{Gen}$ of at marriage-the Mary$_{Gen}$
This is the room of the guests from Mary's marriage.
b. aceasta este camera **de** oaspeți la care am visat întotdeauna
this is room-the DE guests to which have dream$_{PastPart}$ always
This is the guests' room which I always dreamed of.

The above-mentionned alternation is nevertheless much more restricted in the case of Genitive which atlternates with PPs headed by the preposition *a* (see the constructions in (13) below), or in the case of Dative which alternates with PPs headed by the preposition *la* (see the constructions in (14)):

(13) a. deportarea evrei**lor** / ***a** evrei (Genitive)
deportation-the Jews-the$_{Gen}$ A Jews
The deportation of the Jews.
b. deportarea **a** zece evrei / *zeci**lor** evrei
deportation-the A ten Jews ten-the$_{Gen}$ Jews
The deportation of ten Jews.

(14) a. s-a adresat participanți**lor** / ??**la** participanți (Dative)
se$_{Refl}$-has address$_{PastPart}$ participants-the$_{Dat}$ LA participants
(S)he addressed to the participants.
b. s-a adresat **la** cinci participanți / *cinci**lor** participanți
se$_{Refl}$-has address$_{PastPart}$ LA five participants five-the$_{Dat}$ participants
(S)he has addressed to five participants.

The goal of the next paragraphs is to discuss the conditions under which these alternances occur in Romanian, on the one hand, and to propose an analysis for each of these constructions, on the other hand.

2 Case-marking and prepositional-marking of DPs

2.1 DPs marked for Genitive and PPs headed by *a*

As shown in (13) above, adnominal constituents marked with morphological Genitive may alternate with PPs headed by the functional preposition *a*. Note that this alternation is not free, but it is constrained by the form of the first constituent in the DP as folows:

(i) if the first constituent of the DP is invariable (i.e., cannot take the inflectional morphemes), *a*-marking is obligatory. The next paradigm illustrates some cases of invariables constituents that trigger obligatorily prepositional marking: numerals (15a), the universal quantifier *tot* 'whole' (15b), the pronoun *ceea ce* 'what' (15c):

(15) a. familiile **a doi** elevi
families-the A two pupils
The families of two pupils.

b. adunarea **a tot** satul
assembly-the A whole village-the
The assembly of the whole village.

c. consecința **a ceea ce** s-a spus mai devreme
consequence-the A what se_{Refl}-has $say_{PastPart}$ more early
The consequence of what has been said earlier.

NB! It is important to point out that the case of the constituent preceded by *a* is a default case which is generally associated to Accusative:

(15') a. adunarea a **tot** satul
assembly-the A $whole_{Acc}$ village-the
The assembly of the whole village.

b. *adunarea a **totului** satul
assembly-the A $whole\text{-}the_{Gen}$ village-the

(ii) if the first constituent of the DP is variable (i.e., can take the inflectional morpheme), case-marking is obligatory as shown in (16) below:

(16) a. familia **fiecărui** elev
family-the $every_{Gen}$ pupil
The family of every pupil.

b. lectura **unei** cărți
reading-the a_{Gen} $books_{Gen}$
The reading of a book.

However, there is a small number of constituents that may allow both case-marking (see the examples in (17) below) and *a*-marking (see the examples in (18) below):

(17) a. familiile **câtorva** elevi
families-the $some_{Gen}$ pupils
The families of some pupils.

b. adăugarea **unui** pic de zahăr
addition-the a_{Gen} little of sugar
The addition of a little quantity of sugar.

(18) a. familiile **a câțiva** elevi
families-the A some pupils

The families of some pupils.

b. adăugarea **a un pic** de zahăr (apud Giurgea (work in progress))
addition-the A a little of sugar
The addition of a little quantity of sugar.

2.2 DPs marked for Dative and PPs headed by *la*

As it has been shown in (14) above, nominal constituents marked with Dative may alternate with PPs headed by the functional preposition *la*.

This alternation observes the same constrains as the ones examined in the previous section:

(i) if the first constituent of the DP is invariable, prepositional marking with *la* is obligatory (19):

(19) a. am dat (diplome) **la doi** elevi
have $\text{give}_{\text{PastPart}}$ diplomas LA two pupils
I have given diplomas to two pupils.

b. m-am adresat **la tot** satul
me_{Refl}-have $\text{address}_{\text{PastPart}}$ LA whole village-the
I spoke to the whole village.

c. s-a opus **la ceea ce** s-a spus mai devreme
se_{Refl}-has $\text{oppose}_{\text{PastPart}}$ LA what se_{Refl}-has $\text{say}_{\text{PastPart}}$ more early
(S)he opposed to what has been said earlier.

(ii) if the first constituent of the DP is variable, case-marking is obligatory (20):

(20) a. am dat (diplome) **unui** elev
have $\text{give}_{\text{PastPart}}$ diplomas a_{Dat} pupil
I gave diplomas to a pupil.

b. m-am adresat **întregului** sat
me_{Refl}-have addressed $\text{entire-the}_{\text{Dat}}$ village
I spoke to the whole village.

c. s-a opus **tuturor** lucrurilor spuse mai devreme
se_{Refl}-has $\text{oppose}_{\text{PastPart}}$ all_{Dat} $\text{things-the}_{\text{Dat}}$ $\text{said}_{\text{FemPl}}$ more early
(S)he opposed to all the things said earlier.

Notice that a limited number of constituents may allow both case-marking (see the examples in (21) below) and *la*-marking (see the examples in (22) below):

(21) a. a telefonat **câtorva** colegi
has $\text{phone}_{\text{PastPart}}$ some_{Dat} colleagues
(S)he called some colleagues.

b. a acordat premii **fiecărui** elev
has $\text{award}_{\text{PastPart}}$ prices $\text{every}_{\text{Dat}}$ pupil
(S)he gave prices to every pupil.

(22) a. a telefonat **la câțiva** colegi
has $\text{phone}_{\text{PastPart}}$ LA some colleagues
(S)he called some colleagues.

b. ??a acordat premii **la fiecare** elev
has $\text{award}_{\text{PastPart}}$ prizes LA every pupil

(S)he gave prizes to every pupil.

2.3 Towards a generalisation

In the light of the data examined above, we can now tempt to propose the following generalisation with respect to case-marking of DPs (i.e. nouns having a D) in Romanian:

(23) a. *DPs having a variable constituent on the first position are morphologically case-marked;*
b. *DPs having an invariable constituent on the first position are prepositionally case marked*.

3 Case-marking and prepositional-marking of NPs

3.1 The data

As illustrated in the examples (12) above, adnominal constituents marked with Genitive systematically alternate with PPs headed by the functional preposition *de*.

This phenomenon appears with several types of nouns: relational nouns (24a), deverbal nouns (24b), picture nouns (24c), object denoting nouns (24d):

(24)	a.	fiul **regelui** son-the king-the$_{Gen}$ The son of the king.	vs.	fiul **de rege** son-the DE king The royal son.
	b.	construirea **caselor** building-the houses-the$_{Gen}$ The building of the houses.	vs.	construirea **de case** building-the DE houses The houses building.
	c.	fotografia **grupului** picture-the group-the$_{Gen}$ The picture of the group.	vs.	fotografia **de grup** picture-the DE group The group's picture.
	d.	uşa **bisericii** door-the church-the$_{Gen}$ The door of the church.	vs.	uşa **de biserică** door-the DE church The church's door.

Both types of construction express similar (lexical) semantic values: alienable possession (25a), inalienable possession (25b), human relationship (25c), goal (25d), content (25e), location (25f), time (25g):

(25)	a.	curtea împăratului court-the emperor-the$_{Gen}$ The court of the emperor.	/	curtea de împărat court-the DE emperor
	b.	gulerul cămăşii collar-the shirts-the$_{Gen}$ The collar of the shirt.	/	gulerul de cămăşă collar-the DE shirt
	c.	nepotul unchiului nephew-the uncle-the$_{Gen}$ The nephew of the uncle.	/	nepotul de unchi nephew-the DE uncle
	d.	camera oaspeților room-the guests-the$_{Gen}$	/	camera de oaspeți room-the DE guests

The guests' room.

e. ostrovul florilor / ostrovul de flori
isle-the flowers-the$_{Gen}$ isle-the DE flowers
The isle of the flowers.

f. aerul muntelui / aerul de munte
air-the mountain-the$_{Gen}$ air-the DE mountain
The mountain air.

g. căldura verii / căldura de vară
heat-the summers-the$_{Gen}$ heat-the DE summer
The summer heat.

3.2 Formal constraints

It is important to point out that the two types of adnominal constituents mentioned above obey to different formal constraints than the ones examined in **§ 2**:

(i) adnominal constituents marked with Genitive are necessarily nouns with a determiner:

(26) a. fiul rege**lui** / fiul **unui** rege
son-the king-the$_{Gen}$ son-the a$_{Gen}$ king
The king' s son. The son of a king.

b. *fiul rege
son-the king

(ii) in contrast, adnominal constituents marked with *de* are necessarily nouns without determiner, regardless of its nature (27a), but can have (adjectival or prepositional) modifiers (27b-c):

(27) a. *fiul de regele / *fiul de un rege
son-the DE king-the son-the DE a king

b. fiul de rege african
son-the DE king African
The African royal son.

c. construirea de case din lemn
building-the DE houses of wood
The wooden houses building.

In other words, adnominal constituents marked with Genitive are full nominal expressions (i.e., DPs), while adnominal *de*-marked constituents are incomplete nominal expressions (i.e., NPs).

3.3 Idiomatic expressions

There are exceptions to the free substitution between the constructions with morphological Genitive and the constructions with the preposition *de*, namely compounds.

On the one hand, there are constructions taking only the Genitive-marking and disallowing *de*-marking. The following paradigm illustrates this possibility:

(28) a. floarea soarelui vs. *floarea de soare
flower-the sun-the$_{Gen}$ flower-the DE sun

Sunflower.

b. regina nopții vs. *regina de noapte
queen-the nights-the$_{Gen}$ queen-the DE night
A night flower smelling good.

c. iarba dracului vs. *iarba de drac
grass-the devil-the$_{Gen}$ grass-the DE devil
Weeds.

d. mâna Maicii Domnului vs. *mâna de Maica Domnului
hand-the Mother-the$_{Gen}$ God-the$_{Gen}$ hand-the de Mother God-the$_{Gen}$
Some king of flower smelling good.

On the other hand, there are constructions – such as the ones illustrated in (29) below – taking only the *de*-marking and disallowing Genitive-marking:

(29) a. floarea de colț vs. *floarea colțului
flower-the DE corner flower-the corner-the$_{Gen}$
Edelweiss.

b. laptele de pasăre vs. *laptele păsării
milk-the DE bird milk-the bird-the$_{Gen}$
A cake made with eggs and milk.

c. dintele de lapte vs. *dintele laptelui
tooth-the DE milk tooth-the milk-the$_{Gen}$
Milk tooth.

As in the case of the systematic alternations (see the previous sections), the choice between case-marking and *de*-marking for compounds is strictly correlated to the categorial status of the adnominal constituent. More precisely, DPs are case-marked, while NPs are *de*-marked.

However, since we are dealing with idiomatic constructions, we may be tempted to think that the choice of one or another type of marking depends on extralinguistic factors.

Indeed, nominal expressions referring to kinds or to unique entities (such as the sun, the devil, the Virgin Mary) are generally realized as DPs (i.e., nouns with the definite article), hence case-marking occurs.

In contrast, nominal expressions referring to non unique entities (such as birds, corners, milk) may be realized as NPs, hence *de*-marking occurs.

3.4 Towards a generalisation

The data examined in this section allow us to propose the following revisited generalisation:

(30) a. *An adnominal nominal projection is (morphologically) case-marked if it is a DP with a variable constituent on the first position* (cf. (23a) above);

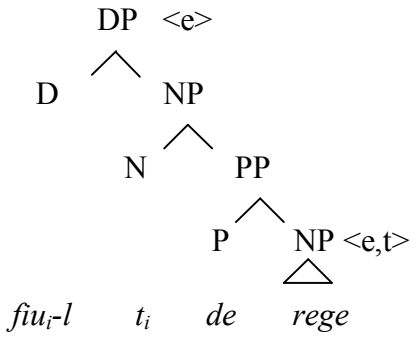
b. *An adnominal nominal projection is (prepositionally) marked by* ***de*** *if it is an NP*.

3.5 Syntactic structure and interpretation

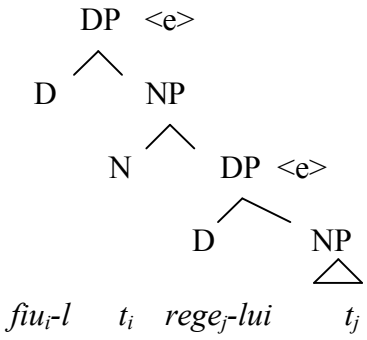
The contrast described above between case-marking of DPs and prepositional marking of NPs may be represented in a twofold manner.

From a **syntactic** point of view, the following representations may be proposed:

(31)



(32)



The structure given in (31) differs from the one in (32) with respect to the categorial nature of the embedded constituent: PPs headed by a so-called „functional" preposition in (31) and DPs carring the inflectional morpheme in (32).

They also differ from a **semantic** point of view: while in the constructions with Genitive the head N denotes a relation between two individuals (the one denoted by DP_1 and the one denoted by DP_2) (see Beyssade & Dobrovie-Sorin (2005)), in prepositionally marked constructions, the head N denotes a relation between an individual (denoted by DP_1) and a property (denoted by NP_2) (see Kolliakou (1999), Mardale (2007)).

NB! In old Romanian, as well as in some contemporary regional dialects, there are constructions in which adnominal *de*-constituents may have an <e>-type denotation. Note however that in that case, *de* introduces a DP headed by the indefinite article (not a NP):

(A) a. *c-ar* *fi pierdut urma* ***d-o*** ***căprioară*** (apud TDR: 258)
that-$AUX_{PAST.COND}$ be lost track-the DE-$a_{FEM.SG}$ deer
… that (s)he would lost the track of a deer

b. *o* *coadă* ***de*** ***un*** ***topor*** (apud TDR: 372)
$a_{FEM.SG}$ handle DE $an_{MASC.SG}$ axe
a handle of an axe

3.6 Distributional constraints

The correlations established in the previous sections explain a number of distributional constraints. In what follows, we will examine these constraints.

3.6.1 Distribution in predicate position[1] (cf. Milner (1982))

Adnominal constituents marked with Genitive case cannot appear after the copula:

(33) a. *fiul este regelui
son-the is king-the_{Gen}

b. *fotografia este grupului
picture-the is group-the_{Gen}

c. *uşa este bisericii
door-the is churches-the_{Gen}

In order for them to appear after the copula, we need to insert the so-called *genitive* article *al*, *a*, *ai*, *ale* (made up of the preposition *a* followed by the definite article) in front of the Genitive DP:

[1] By predicate position we understand post-copular position.

(34) a. fiul este **al** regelui
son-the is A-the king-the$_{Gen}$
b. fotografia este **a** grupului
picture-the is A group-the$_{Gen}$
c. uşa este **a** bisericii
door-the is A church-the$_{Gen}$

In contrast, we can observe that *de*-marked constituents can appear after the copula (35):

(35) a. fiul este de rege (nu de sclav)
son-the is DE king (not DE slave)
This is a royal son (not a slave son).
b. uşa este de biserică (nu de casă)
door-the is DE church (not DE house)
This is a church door (not a house door).

3.6.2 Alternance with APs

Certain *de*-marked constituents may alternate with an AP (36), while Genitive-marked constituents may not do so:

(36) a. fiul de rege → fiul regal
son-the DE king son-the royal$_{Adj}$
The royal son.
b. uşa de biserică → uşa bisericească
door-the DE church door-the church$_{Adj}$
The ecclesiastic door.

3.6.3 Alternation with pronouns

Adnominal constituents marked with Genitive case may alternate with personal pronouns (which are equally marked with Genitive case):

(37) a. *fiul regelui* → *fiul lui*
son-the king-the$_{Gen}$ son-the him$_{Gen}$
The king's son. His son.
b. *uşa bisericii* → *uşa ei*
door-the church-the$_{Gen}$ door-the her$_{Gen}$
The door of the church. Its door.

In contrast, *de*-marked constituents cannot alternate with personal pronouns.

3.6.4 Anaphora

The complement of *de*-marked constituents cannot serve as anaphoric antecedents for another DP (38). In other words, *de*-marked constituents are not referential. For instance, in (38a) the relative *care* „thay" cannot refer to the andominal constituent *(de) rege* „royal" since the latter denoted a quality (i.e. a property) and not an individual. In this sense, compare the construction given in (38a) with the one in (38b):

(38) a. *El este fiul de [rege]$_i$ pe care$_i$ tânăra speră să îl$_i$ întâlnească.
he is son-the DE [king]$_i$ PE$_{Acc}$ which$_i$ youngwoman-the hopes that him$_i$ meet
b. El este [fiul de rege]$_i$ pe care$_i$ tânăra speră să îl$_i$ întâlnească.
he is [son-the DE king]$_i$ PE$_{Acc}$ which$_i$ youngwoman-the hopes that him$_i$ meet
He is the royal son that the youngwoman hopes to meet.

In constrast, the adnominal constituents marked with Genitive may serve as antecedents for anaphoric pronouns since the Genitive marked constituents denote individuals (see (39)). In other words, constituents marked with Genitive are referential:

(39) a. i. El este fiul regelui pe care tânăra speră să îl întâlnească. (ambiguous)
he is son-the king-the$_{Gen}$ PE$_{Acc}$ which youngwoman-the hopes to him meet
He is the son of the king that the youngwoman hopes to meet.
ii. El este fiul [regelui]$_i$ pe care$_i$ tânăra speră să îl$_i$ întâlnească.
he is son-the [king-the$_{Gen}$]$_i$ PE$_{Acc}$ which$_i$ youngwoman-the hopes to him$_i$ meet
iii. El este [fiul regelui]$_j$ pe care$_j$ tânăra speră să îl$_j$ întâlnească.
he is [son-the king-the$_{Gen}$]$_j$ PE$_{Acc}$ which$_j$ youngwoman-the hopes that him$_j$ meet
b. i. Ea este fiica [profesorului]$_i$ pe care$_i$ l$_i$-am văzut ieri. (non ambiguous)
she is daughter-the [teacher-the$_{Gen}$]$_i$ PE$_{Acc}$ which$_i$ him$_{CLi}$-has see$_{pastpart}$ yesterday
ii. Ea este [fiica profesorului]$_j$ pe care$_j$ am văzut-o$_j$ ieri.
she is [daughter-the teacher-the$_{Gen}$]$_j$ PE$_{Acc}$ which$_j$ has see$_{pastpart}$-her$_{CLj}$ yesterday
She is the daughter of the teacher that I saw yesterday.

3.7 To sum up

The following table summarizes the results of this section.

Table 1

	Genitive-marked constituents	adnominal *de*-marked constituents
have a D(eterminer)	yes	no
denote properties	no	yes
can appear in predicate position	no	yes
can alternate with APs	no	yes
can alternate with pronouns	yes	no
can be antecedents for anaphoric pronouns	yes	no

3 Conclusion

The constructions analyzed here are alike insofar as they involve a relation (which may either pertain to the lexical meaning of the head N or else be contextually triggered by the presence of the second argument).

They differ regarding the nature of the second argument: a strong correlation can be shown to exist between syntactic categories (DPs vs. NPs), Case marking (morphological vs. prepositional) and semantic type (type <e> vs. type <e, t>).

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